butes that his present performance denotes. He acted on this occasion the voteran soldier—a kind of Dagobert who is the heroic figure and central personage in Den-nery's drama of "The Old Corporat." That play has been seem and described before now, and its incidents do not require a printed rehearent, however much their obscurity in the present public recollection may justify a passing reminder. The appeal to human interest and sympathy is made to rest on a skilfully worked plot, and on an exposition of wrong and misery that are unjustry entailed upon a virtuous, honorable, affectionate, and bitterly afflicted old man. The situations that are evolved from the network of circumstance are such as greatly help the actor. The result is an almost heartrending exercise of the element of pathos. The spectator sees a noble person—" a father, and a gracious, aged man"-stricken dumb by sudden horror and righteous indignation at the false, cruel, hideous charge of theft. Thereafter this wretched being-as helpless to write us he is to speak-is seen to explain himself to his children in dumb show; and his tortures are aggravated, almost to the limit of being unendurable, by a constantly resisted inability t breathe a certain secret, which when disclosed, would bring happiness to those he loves, and justice to an injured fame. At the last he suddenly regains his use of voice, and, in a paroxysm of power and exultation, voice, and, in a paroxysm of power and exuitation, makes after conquest of his fee and of his evil circum-stances. Most readers, no doubt, will recall the dra-matic story thus outlined, and, simultaneously. will remember that—despite its inherent force of passion and interest, and the skill with which its moment of elucidation and adjustment is held back, the drama is dull with the insipidity of strenuous virtue, and heavy with the details of chimney-corner domesticity. These are good things, no doubt; but it was the opinion of so great a man as Schiller that there to be lemon in the punch. Signor Majeroni made a splendid use of his abilities in the pant scenes, and therein exhibited a stalwart facility for dealing with the primal elements of dramatic art. His preservation of the identity, also, was thorough, and was worthy of a master. His speech was good; but he was better in action than in speech. He evinced a perfect sense of the picturesquethe posture of prayer, in the beautiful mountain scene. He evinced sweetness of feeling, knowlledge of the holiest passions of mankind-the love of rents for their children, and the sorrows and sacrifices parents for their candren, and the seriolity to the im-that flow from it—and a tremulous sensibility to the im-pulses of honor and duty. His portrayal of the pulses of honor and duty. His portrayal of the man's baffled agonized effort of the dumb speech was painfully real; and through this he made the alternations of emotion continually apparent-as summer lightning flashes through tangled masses of dusky cloud. It was, in brief, a brilliant achievement in the line of art that is peculiar to the trained actor. As a prodigy Signor Majeroni will be sustained with comparative composure; but as a theatrical artist he will delight the community, and justify all rational expectation. "The Old Corporal was mounted in a sumptuous manner, and Bignor Majeroni received efficient professional aid from Mr. A. H. Hastiffgs, Miss Helen Tracy, Miss May Gallagher, Mr. John Moore, and a little girl named Alida. Signor Majeroni was often applauded, after he first struck fire-which was late in the second act-and was several times called before the curtain. The outburst at the moment of vocal resurrection was, of course,

DRAMATIC NOTES.

It is intimated that Mr. T. H. Morrell, the theatrical book-seller, will appear at the Broadway Theatre late in May.

Miss Mary Anderson will sail for England shout the 1st of June; but she will return in the Fall and resume her professional labors.

It is reported that Modjeska intends to undertake the character of Cleopatra-for which, it would seem, she is as little fitted as any woman could possi-bly be.

Mr. John T. Raymond will terminate his present season on the 18th of May, at Hannibal, Mo. In the meantime, he will act in the rural theatres of Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois. Toward the end of May, Mr. Raymond sails for England. It is rumored that Mlle. Catarina Marco will

soon make her appearance in this city in opera. The daughter of Mark Smith cannot fall to receive a warmhearted welcome here-where her father, respected and loved while living, is still remembered with honor and affection. Mr. Jefferson was welcomed with delight last

week, at the Boston Theatre. The house has been densely crowded each time be has appeared. His co gagement will end next Saturday afternoon, and he will be succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson, in "Struck Oil."

It seemed probable, on the night that "Diplomacy" was first acted, at Wallack's Theatre. that the piece would have a long continuance in public favor. The event has amply justified this anticipation. "Diplomacy" will, no doubt, keep its place on Mr. Wallack's stage until the close of the present season.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Now comes one McLin, of Florida, who asks Now comes one McLan, of Florida, who asks the world to accept him as one of its champion per piters and liars on general principles, whose utterances are wholly unworthy of bellef. His opinion of himself is shared by the public with great unanimity.—[Memphis Avalanche (Ind. Dem.)

Avalanche (I.id. Dem.)

From a Republican standpoint, it is very much to be hoped that Tilden will be the nominee of the Democracy in 1850, but it is not likely that he will be. The party will hardly consent to make defeat a foregone conclusion by committing such a stupendous blunder.—
[Chicago Logena (Ren.)

Bill Chandler, Monty Blair, McLin, Dennis, end the Whole tribe of them, had better retire to some friendly range of hills in North Carolina, flud a friendly cave with a still in it, crawl in and puil the hole in after them. The sensible people of the country are tired of their fidicey.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)]

Uncle Dick Thompson is right. "The talk

Unice Dick Indispose is high. The talk of frand in no way touches the Presidential itile." At the confessions of all the scoundrels in the South can't unseat R. E. Havos, now that he holds the place, after the solemn formalities of the Electoral Commission. Only idiots look for a change.—[Boston Herald (Ind.)

MR. TILDEN "DENIGES OF IT."

Nec-York Dispatch to The Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Governor Tilden, in a conversation with a prominent political friend on the recent Florida developments, said that he had no part whatever, directly or indirectly, in precuring the confession of the Florida ballot-thieves. He said that he had neither advised in Javor nor against the passage of the Electoral Commission Act; that he submitted to it as toe haw, and telt bound to chey the judgment of the lawful tribunal that decided against bitn, and that he could not disturb the peace of the country by individually, or through others acting in his direction, bringing exposures of well-known frauds to the surface. He spoke with great cautifor about what might be his duty in case the frauds should be clearly proven before a competent tribunal, and reach to the Presidential title itself by implicating its possessor, and avoided any direct expression of conviction on the subject.

sessor, and avoided any direct expression of conviction on the subject.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT TO "COME DOWN."

From The Vicksburg Herald (Down.)

It is now evident that the Northern Democrats are as much opposed to doing the South justice in public enterprises as the Republicans are. If the Texas Pseric Railroad is not soon begun, it will be on secount of the opposition of Northern Democrats. If there is no mid given to preserve the rich Mississippi Valley from overflow, we may know that Northern Democrats are to blame for it. It is just possible that the South is a little too solid. The Northern Democrats seem to think that they have a bill of sale of the whole South, and they not accordingly. If we point out to them that millions have been spent on Northern railways, rivers, harbors, etc., and insist that the smallest justice requires that the South should be given enough, at least, to develop a little of her wealth, they give us a Soun, and they are accretion spent on Northern rati-them that millions have been spent on Northern rati-ways, rivers, harbors, etc., and insist that the smallest justice requires that the South should be given enough, at least, to develop a little of her wealth, they give us a huge dish of bosh about the grand old doctrine, and bid us beware lest we hipere the party. We are growing weary of this. We are beginning to ask ourselves what would be the effect if five or six Southern States should take it into their heads to cast their Presidential Electo-ral votes in 1880 where they would do the most good.

THE SORT OF INVESTIGATIONS WANTED.

If the Southern elections are to be investi-If the Southern elections are to be investigated—if the old scandals and charges of the campaign of 1876 are to be revived—by all all means let the Inquiry extend to all the States. Let the country know by voices of testimony how Mississippi would have voted but for organized violence. Let if be explained how the Republishen vote in the colored countries of that State fell off from two, three and four thousand in previous years to less than a score in some cases, and, in many instances, to less hundreds than there had previously been thousands. Extend the same inquiries to other Cotton States. Let the country understand the true inwardness of the Oregon intrigue and the sudden disappearance of Commissioner Davenport, who promised so much to prevent fliegal voting in New-York. A free and fair election in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina would have given the votes of all those States to Mr. Hayes. An bonest vote in Connecticut and Indiana would, in all probability, have given those States to Mr. Hayes.

COULDENT ALWAYS MANAGE THE THEEVER

COULDN'T ALWAYS MANAGE THE THIEVES.

From The Philadelphia Item.

We have no desire to qualify any praise that may be bestowed on Mr. Welsh's public services, for we believe him to have been honest and honorable. But in reading this sentence from The Tribune we cannot refrain from remarking that this very Board of Trusts, over which Mr. Welsh presided, contained several of the richest, most powerful, most reckless and most unscrupulous members of the City Ring. As Mr. Welsh was a very shrewd business man, and a splendid manager, we do not doubt that the lumnous increase in the revenues and value of the City Trusts was his work; but, how far he succeeded in curbing and restraining the indomitable Ring jobbers, who sat there with him at the board, is one of those things that no fellow can find sut.

GLOVER'S UNHAPPINESS.

From The Noveich Bulletin.

oor Glover has doubtless inwardly cursed inck—or want of luck—fishing for scandal, a hundred at lately; but now he vents his apleen on THE TRIB-because it has poked fun at him so assiduously. We

fail, though, to hear him replying to The Washington Post, the Democratic organ which denounced him, last rost, the Democratic organ which denounced him, has week, even more bitterly than any Republican journa has yet done.

SOUTHERN WAR CLAIMS.

LOYALTY NOT NOW REQUISITE. ONLY ONE SLIGHT BARRIER NOW REMAINING BE-TWEEN THE CONFEDERATES AND THE TREASURY -THE DANGERS OF THE SITUATION,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, April 29.-It has heretofore been considered necessary in preferring war claims against the Government to present with them, in all cases, proof that the holders have never given

aid or sympathy to the enemies of the Government. When, shortly after the close of the war, it began to be hinted that if the South should over regain her old ascendency in politics, she would reimburse herself from the Treasury for the losses she had sustained in her efforts to destroy the Government, the proposition was considered too absurd and outrageous to be entertained for a moment, and it is probable that at that time not even the men of the South themselves supposed that the thing would ever be possible. No precedent existed in history for such a course. Nothing in equity demanded that the North, which had already suffered enormously from the rebellion, should ever be called upon to make good the losses of her defeated enemy as well as her own. Those who had aided or invested in the rebellion had taken a risk and lost. Few men at that time would have disputed that it was right for the Government to refuse to pay the demands of disloyal men for property seized, damaged or destroyed by our armies, or that it would have been wrong to pay them. This was a matter of principle, and as such was deeply implanted in the breasts of loval men everywhere.

But a change has gradually taken place in public sentiment as the time has grown more remote when the two armies stood face to face in battle; and the predictions which then outraged the patriotic feeling of those who had fought and worked to maintain the Government seem not now so improbable of fulfillment.

It was conceded from the first that reparation ought to be made for all damages done by our army to the property of loyal men in the South; and to this end the Court of Claims was opened for the adjustment of that class of claims which grew out of the appropriation or sale by the agents of the Government of "captured and abandoned property." It was decreed in the original act that all such claims should be filed within two years from the passage of the act, and proof of continuous loyalty to the Government was invariably to be demanded of the claimant. For the consideration of another class of claims (those growing out of the seizure by our army of "stores and supplies"), another tribunal was created. This is popularly known as the Southern created. This is popularly known as the Southern Claims Commission. There was in the act creating it a clause similar to that giving jurisdiction of the first class to the Court of Claims, limiting the time within which claims could be filed to two years from the passage of thelact, and providing that every beneficiary must prove himself to have been a loyal adherent to the cause of the Government of the United States. Besides the classes of claims which were thus provided for, Congress itself undertook to consider and pass upon those which might be brought before it, but in every instance it has been held to be a first requisite to success to prove that the claimant had not been disloyal.

HOW REBELS GAINED A FOOTING. A general amnesty proclamation was issued by President Johnson, on the 25th of December, 1868, restoring every person who participated in the rebellion to all original rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution. It is understood that among the motives which inspired President Johnson to issue that proclamation was the design of relieving those who had been in the rebellion from the fur-

those who had been in the rebellion from the further operation of certain confiscation acts which were still in force, and under which seizures of contraband cotton were from time to time being made. It is altogether improbable that Mr. Johnson had any intention of raising the disloyal claimants for damages resulting from their own acts of treason to an equality before the courts with the men who had fought or suffered for adherence to the Union cause. This, however, by the rulling of the Supreme Court, is the irrevocable effect of that sweeping proclamation. Thus by an accident the door was opened for the admission of the claims of every man, whatever may have been his sympathles or his acts during the war, who had suffered damage to property either by abandonment or capture.

Lickity, however, the decision of the Supreme Court was not made until the two years' limitation within which entries could be made before the Court of Claims had expired. One claim for between \$200,000 and \$300,000, in fact, which had been presented by an ex-rebel, and was pending in

tween \$200,000 and \$300,000, in fact, which had been presented by an ex-rebel, and was pending in the Court when the decision of the Supreme Court was made, was passed by virtue of that decision, which releved the claimant of the taint of disloyalty, and the Treasury suffered to that extent.

As the matter now stands, the courts cannot be opened to the consideration of any class of Southern claims without admitting the disloyal claimant to every privilege of recovery given to the loyal claimant.

claimant.

The readers of The Tribune need not to be told that one of the most prolific and in many respects most promising industries of the South at the present time is the cultivation of claims. As was explained in the beginning of this article, none except those held by loyal men have as yet been given any standing or rights before the courts or Congress, either by direct enactment or by precedent; but as it has been shown, the obstacles to the consideration and payment of the claims of disloyal men have one by one been removed, and no barrier remains between the Ireasury of the Government and the vast horde of hungry claimants, except the fact that no court at this time exists which has the necessary jurisdiction.

PLANS FOR A HEARING OF CLAIMS.

The machinery of Congress, it must be admitted, is too cumbersome for the proper consideration of the immense numbers of private claims which are now coming before it; and the opportunities which unscrupulous claimants and claim agents have for obtaining favorable reports from committees and favorable action by Congress upon fraudulent defavorable action by Congress upon fraudulent designs against the Treasury are abundant. A pressing necessity exists for some legislation which shall relieve the Congressional calendars of these matters, which so seriously interfere with the more important duties of legislators, and which shall at the some time place the claims where they can be examined more in accordance with the rules of jurisprudence, and where partisanship and personal bias shall not have so great an opportunity for exercise at the National Exercise.

tional expense.
Two bills have been introduced during the present Two bills have been introduced during the present stothe opening of the courts for the consideration of all private claims. It is probable that neither of the gentlemen who introduced these measures would have tayored the payment of claims for damage done by our armies to the property of Confederates. The first of these measures was drawn up by a prominent Washington claim agent, and a Western Senator was induced to present it. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, where, on examination, its real character was made manifest, and the same Senator who introduced it reported it back to the Senate adversely.

the same Senate adversely.

The other measure referred to is the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Charkson N. Potter, and which, it is reported, was lately agreed to manimously by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. No one can doubt that Mr. Potter's main the way to relieve Congress from the consideration mously by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. No one can doubt that Mr. Potter's main idea was to relieve Congress from the consideration of these claims, and thus facilitate more important legislation. Very likely, also, he desired to remove from the pelitical arena a question which is likely to give much annoyence to the party of which he is an influential member. Mr. Potter's bill provides that any person who may have a claim against the United States not founded upon a contract, or of which the Court of Claims would not now have jurrisdiction, but founded on equity and justice, may file his bill in the Court of Claims of the United States, setting forth the grounds of his claim and the relief desired by him. There is, to be sure, a saving clause in the third section of this bill, which provides that the court shall find the facts appearing from the testimony in each case, and shall report its findings to Congress, with its opinion as to the determination that should be mad; of such claim. This, although not expressly setting forth that the judgment of the Court of Claims shall not be final, as it is in all other cases, will probably be held to mean that the court shall simply act as a commission for the taking of testimony according to the rules of jurisprudence, and for reporting it to Congress, where all the rights of final action now held are reserved. But who can doubt that when the court is opened for the consideration of all claims, and is expressly debarred by the decision of the Eupreme Court from taking into consideration the disloyalty of the claimant, and is required to make its report to Congress without regard to that fart—who can doubt that with the presented to that fart—who can doubt that with the presented to that fart—who can doubt that with the presented to that fart—who can doubt that with the presented can be an advantaged to that fart—who can doubt that with the presented can be a doubt that with the presented can be a claim and the presented can be a claim and the provides t quired to make its report to Congress without re-gard to that fact—who can doubt that with the present and prospective composition of Congress, the chances for the success of the Confederate claimant, if not fully equal to those of the Unionist, will be at least enormously advanced?

THE WORK OF THE NEW PRESS.

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THE WORK OF THE NEW PRESS.

From The Utica Expublican,

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE comes to us in the most convenient shape for use of any eight-page journal that reaches us. The edges are cut where the top fold comes in others, and it is folded remarkably true—a great luxury to any one in the habit of getting hold of papers folded hap-hazard.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AT PARIS.

GENERAL OUTLINE OF IT. EXHIBITIONS THAT HAVE BEEN-FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF THIS NEW ONE-THE MAIN STRUCTURE A GREAT GRIDIRON WITHOUT THE HANDLE-MORE THAN HALF THE SPACE GIVEN TO FRANCE-ARCHITECTURE ON THE TROCADERO-POOR VEN TILATION.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Paris, April 17.-It has been remarked before now that the first Exhibition in 1851 was to usher in an epoch of peace, and did, in fact, usher in an epoch of war, such as Europe had not seen for more than a generation. Exhibition, nevertheless, succeeded Exhibition, until people began to say they were a bore and ought to be stopped. But they were not stopped. London, New-York, Paris, London again, Paris again, Amsterdam, Havre, Dublin, Vienna, the yearly shows at South Kensington, then Vienna, then Philadelphia, and now Paris for the third time. They seldom pay, yet the mania for originating them continues. And often as we protest we never will go to another, we flock in multitudes through any turnstiles over which the magic legend, World's Fair, is written. There seems to be a fresh generation of sight-seers for every fresh exhibition; nay, even of readers for what is written about each display as it comes. And so to-day, putting politics and diplomacy aside, the journalist finds himself called on to say something about the latest bazaar which is to open amid rumors of war, if not war itself. Of the history of this and previous exhibitions,

of its official mechanism, of its arrangement into groups and classes, I shall have nothing to say in this letter. I conceive my business to consist in giving some account of things as they are here to-day, just a fortnight before the day fixed for the opening of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1878. If I mention the general organization of big Fair at all, it is to wash this my hands of it. Incidentally, I shall have to touch on such matters from time to time. But coming over here, as I do from London, rather unexpectedly to myself, and with only a day or two before the last safe mail goes out, I must content myself with a record of first impressions of the general state of the building and the Exhibition as they are to be seen to-day, with, perhaps, some more particular account of the British and American sections, or Nor would it be fair to offer you a description of

the grounds and palace in their present condition as a description of what the American visitor may expect to see by and by. Only the skeleton is complete as yet; everything has still to be added which will convert this grisly framework into a thing of beauty. I need only say that the Exhibition is established on the same ground as that of 1867; the world-famous Champ de Mars, scene of that Fête of Federation which was thought to have brought the French Revolution to a gloriouend in 1790, with King, Legislature, Army, and the Nation all swearing allegiance to their new Constitution; scene of many solemnities since, familiar to the general reader; discoverable in any cyclopædia by him who has not read, but may now feel inclined to begin. Let us pass from all Here on this field-fifteen minutes in a that. cab from the Place de l'Opéra-stand the main buildings of the Exposition of 1878; two vast parallelograms of glass and iron, like magnified cattle sheds, or the barns which adorn some of the wharves of New-York devoted to passengers and freight. An effort has been made to give them some architectural significance by domes and transeptsif I may use such a term-but the success of this attempt is not great. Two transepts or transversal galleries, equi-distant from the ends, divide the interior; two others inclose and unite the ends of the main buildings and of the space between them, which is itself covered over, two longitudinal and many cross avenues excepted, with buildings devoted, in great part, to the Fine Arts; a huge pretentious l'avillon de la Ville de Paris, rearing its awkward bulk in the centre. All these transepis are of greater height than the main parallelograms. Outside of all this, and filling what room was left all round the inside of the outer inclosure of the Champ de Mars, are extra galleries for machinery, and all sorts of separate annexes, Altogether, it is a gridiron without the handle. I have mislaid for the moment the official figures, but I cannot be far wrong in putting each of the two

one parallelogram which they designate comusly the Foreign Section, and which is di vided among other natious in a ratio of which I will say something by and by. The French have to themselves, in a word, much more than half the whole Exhibition. The Champ de Mars measures roughly 3,250 by 1,625 feet. The buildings cover all but about one-quarter of this area, at the north west end next to the Seine. The uncovered quarter is laid out in fantastic grounds, with sundry small edifices scattered over it. Through that you pass down to the river and over the Bridge of Jena into the Trocadéro; a name familiar to everybody who knows l'aris as that of the great hill or mound which rises against the sky as you look west or southwest from the foreign quarter of the city. All the Trocadéro also makes part of the Exhibition. Its summit is crowned by a structure of which I have every wish to speak respectfully, but which, on the whole, must be pronounced one of the most conspicuous failures for which French architectural gentus is responsible. It is de fined to be in the Oriental style. Whether it be a copy of anything actually existing in any part of the Eastern World is more than I can say. But it resembles at a distance nothing so much as a telescopic gasometer, which has gone astray somehow and fallen into the company of a couple of dissipated pagodas with an enormously elongated bowlingalley stretching out on either hand. The bowlingalleys, it is true, are curvilinear, but it may be that the Chinese prefer them in that shape. Leaving out the pagodas and the bowling-alleys, the central edifice resembles in some respects the Albert Hall in London, and in some respects the Hippodrome on the Avenue de l' Alma in Paris. I speak of the appearance and general effect as seen from the Champ de Mars, or from any other point of view at a little distance. It is, in fact, intended for the great ceremonies of the Exhibition, and the bowling-alleys are galleries. But if this be Oriental design, it is the Orient under the influence of the Third Empire-debased and debauched as everything else was that came into being during that long saturnalia. A clever pastry-cook will make you any day a wedding cake and table ornaments in just as good a style of art as this grotesque pavilion, which the foreigner and the barbarian (terms pretty nearly synonymous with the French) are asked to accept as the flower of Gallie architecture toward the end of the nineteenth

century. It is no sort of pleasure to me to write in this way about one prominent feature of the Exhibition, which was seriously meant, and which has, no doubt, some practical merit, some convenience of plan, some adaptation to its purpose, which may be praised when the building is put to its intended use. What the French themselves think of it I can't guess. To the American who comes here for the first time, I can only say that he must go elsewhere than to the Exhibition if he wants to see what the French can do with stone and mortar. With Notro Dame and Sainte Chapelle, with the Louvre and the ruins of the Tuileries before him, he cannot fail to respect French architecture as he ought. A nation which has done such work as that may permit itself some caprices.

THE VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE OF JENA. Leaving the Trocadéro to itself for the present and returning to the Champ de Mars, let us come

back into the region of common sense, if not of high art. Seen from the bridge, the lofty gallery which serves as façade to the principal structure of the Exhibition; tells its own story plainly enough. Possibly it has as much dignity as a building which is to be taken to pieces in six months ought to have. The glass side is distributed in geometrical patterns,

and the domes may remind you of real domes. Standing on the bridge, at any rate, the Exhibition may be seen at its best. Nevertheless the visitor who comes here with fresh memories of Philadelphia must be advised to leave them behind him if he desires to be impressed by the general effect of this Exhibition. There is nothing comparable to the splendor and beauty which delighted him in Fairmount Park. There could be nothing, for Paris has no 2,500 acres of garden in which to set up its buildings. The Bois de Boulogue (900 acres) being out of the question, all idea of landscape gardening on a great scale had to be abandoned, if it was ever thought of. The Exhibition is packed into an area which will just hold the necessary structures. The few plots of grass and the rustic cottages may suffice to suggest the idea of a real park; but they are not more than a pleasant reminder that such a thing as Nature does exist. One noble feature there is here, the Seine, whose blue flood rolls past between the Champ de Mars and the Trocadéro, spanned by a bridge built as a monument of the defeat of Prussia, and serving to-day to make her victory more memorable. Nor is there to be had from any point of the interior such a vista as greeted the eye at the entrance of the main building in Philadelphia. Nowhere can the Exhibition, or any great portion of it, be seen at a glance. General effect has everywhere been sacrificed to details, perhaps to the passion for system which distinguishes the French. There was nothing to prevent them from leaving open the whole of their great section-200 feet longer than the Philadelphia hall-but they have cut it up into as many compartments as there are groups and classes, and these again are subdivided for individual exhibitors. It is a series of closed aisles with shallow shops on each side of each aisle. At certain points the inclosures are larger, but you can nowhere look aroun. you for any great distance in all directions. Perhaps this is the most business-like arrangement, but is far from being the most picturesque, and it is not impressive at all. And the lowness of the roof would itself be fatal to an attempt to secure such an ensemble as that at Philadelphia. These main buildings are hardly more than one-half the height of the American. The moment you enter comes the sense of oppression and confinement. If you pass into the aisles which divide the groups, and which are themselves undivided, the feeling is the same, for the aisles are extremely narrow-perhaps fifteen feet wide-and the roof of pitiless glass and iron comes close down, and the walls stretch dead away in un broken monotony. In the uncovered avenues it is not much better. The buildings are everywhere elbowing each other. The Main Avenue-that on which the façades of the various foreign nations have been erected, alone which the procession of all the great dignitaries of France is to pass on the opening day, and which is to be the great thoroughfare of the Exhibition-is but forty feet wide. In some of the foreign sections, each of which was arranged at the will of its commissioner, there are fewer partitions; in ours and in the British, for example; but even there a wall between sections was obligatory, and a wall which the French themselves built divides the machinery from all the rest

of the section. THE VENTILATION DEFECTIVE. What promises to be a much graver defect is the want of air. In the long, narrow aisles, of which I have spoken, there is, so far as I can see, absolutely no ventilation save such as may be effected by lateral currents of air and one long draught from end to end. In the main compartments, and still more in the machine galleries, there are windows opening outward high up, but so numerous and lofty are the partitions, that the circulation of air is checked, if not completely stopped. Already in many parts of the buildings the air is stifling. If it be so now, when comparatively few persons are there, when many divisions are still open, when doors are not hung, and when great blasts of air pour through the wider transversal galleries, what will it be by and by, when the crowds are great and the supply of air is reduced? And what will the heat be? Even in the middle of April it is oppressive. The sun burns through the glass roof, and the masses of iron absorb and diffuse caloric till the nisles are like furnaces. The canvas screens are an imperfect protection, and on the aisles there are as yet no screens. Much may be added, but the inherent defects of the plan cannot be mended.

G. W. S. PARIS PRESENTS A FESTIVE ASPECT.

FOREIGNERS ARRIVING FROM EVERYWHERE. Paris, Monday, April 29, 1878. Flags are already displayed on many houses of the opening of the exhibition. Foreigners are arriving from all parts and the streets present a very animated appearance. Wednesday will be a hol-day in all Government effices. Prince Amadeus is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED-THE LAST PAY-MENT OF \$50,000-THE BRIDGE A "SHUN-PIKE" TO ESCAPE TAXATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Fifty thousand dollars, according to an anneuncement in this morning's TRIBUNE, was paid yesterday by Controller Kelly to the Brooklyn Bridge Company. The ery of that remorseless horseleech for more money will be loud and reiterated. Next to the Ring Court House, and the State Capitol, the Brooklyn Bridge is the most expensive luxury invented by modern financiers. In one respect the bridge is far the worst of the three swindles. When the Court House and the Capitol are completed, the city and the State will be subjected only to the loss of \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000, coupled with the annoyance, so far as the Capitol is concorned, of being compelled to accept a building inconvenient and unsuitable. The present Capitol, which has been in use three-quarters of a century. east the State less than \$100,000. The new Capitol suited in all respects to the increase of our population, could and should have been built for \$2,500,000. Its entire cost may not yet be com-

But there will be an end to Court House and Capitol expenditures. Not so with the Brooklyn Bridge, The evil consequences of that scheme will begin to be realized upon its completion. Time almost out of mind a bank was concealed in a charter authorizing a Manhattan Company to supply the city with pure and wholesome water. By and by a railway will crop out of the Brooklyn Bridge charter. That mode of "rapid transit" will enable our business nen to avail themselves of cheap and pleasant residences on Long Island. And this will be found to be the real purpose of the Brooklyn Bridge. It will be used as a shun-pike to escape taxation. The pretence that it was intended to facilitate business between the two cities will soon be abandoned. bridge will be found entirely useless for such purposes. New-York, therefore, in its excessive liberality, is furnishing two or three millions of dollars to increase its taxes and to diminish the number of taxpayers. A large portion of New-York is now "for sale," "to lease" or "to let." The process of depletion in population and in the abandonment of dwelling houses will rapidly increase when the Brooklyn Bridge Railway comes into operation.

The city has for two or three years been fertile and active in schemes to cripple and dwarf its enterprise and resources. Formerly and during our palmy days, intelligent and laudable efforts were made to increase our prosperity by augmenting our population. These facilities were created not only to attract business, but to make the city a pleasant residence. But the rule is reversed. All the improvements and efforts of the present day are avowedly intended to beguile people away and out T. W. of the city.

New-York, April 27, 1878.

ANOTHER DEFAULTING BANK CASHIER. CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29 .- The Gazette's CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 29.—The Gazelte's Urbana, Ohio, special correspondent says that Matthew Weaver, cashier of the Citizons' National Bank, is a defaulter to the amount of \$46,700. Weaver resigned his position in the bank a week azo, when the defaleation was discovered. The fact was kept secret until the amount was made up by assessing the stockholders, and the bank is now in a good condition. Weaver appropriated over \$75,000 of the bank's money, but two directors recovered \$29,000. Several citizons of Urbana are losers to a large amount, among them Weaver's yeunger brother, who will lose \$30,000. Speculation in grain in Chicago is said to be the cause of the defaication.

TWO POLITICIANS FIGHTING.

EDWARD HOGAN AND JOHN FOX ARRESTED. HARD WORDS FOLLOWED BY BLOWS-A DRUNKEN QUARREL AT THE STEVENS HOUSE-ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO THE FIRST PRECINCT STATION HOUSE-JUDGE BIXBY OPENS COURT AT THE

TOMBS. Edward Hogan and John Fox, well-known politicians of this city, and the former now a member of the state Senate, quarrelled, yesterday, and fought with their fists at the Stevens House in Broadway. Dr. Shine, formerly deputy-coroner, also took part in the fight. Both Fox and Hogan were arrested, and Justice Bixby opened court at the Tombs last evening to hear the cases. Mr. Fox made complaint against Hogan and Shine, who gave bail to answer. Hogan declined to enter complaint against Fox at the time, but said he would take action hereaiter.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT. The Stevens House, on Broadway, was the scene late yesterday afternoon of unusual excitement, occasioned by a fight between State Senator Edward Hogan, and ex-State Sepator John Fox, which resulted in the arrest of both. As usual in cases of this kind, the statements regarding the of the trouble are very conflicting. origin There have been previous controversies between them with regard to domestic affairs, but the quarrel yesterday is said to have been caused by political rivalry. Fox, jealous of the increasing strength of Hogan in the lower wards of the city, and angry over the decrease of his own is brence, has made remarks regarding Hogan far from complimentary, There is little doubt that the assault was begun by Sen ator Hogan, but the occasion of it is in dispute. It is an undisputed fact, however, that between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon Hogan, Fox and Dr. Shine, late deputy-coroner, all more or less under the influence of liquor, met at the Stevens House, and soon after came to blows.

The statement is made by some of those present that Fox was in the bar-room of the hotel previous to the coming of Hogan and Dr. Shine, and in conversation with some friends, was speaking of his brother-in-law, Senator Ho gan, in very harsh terms, denouncing him as an ingrate, and forgetful of those who had placed him in his present position. A friend of Hogan overhearing this conversation repeated it to him, as he entered the hotel and walking to the place where Fox stood, Hogan struck him a hard blow in the face. Blows were then given and returned by both, and in the struggle they gradually moved through the barroom into the office, and from the office into the dining-saloon. Here they were parted by friends, but with some angry words, the quarrel was renewed, and became so serious that officers were sent for. Officer Muldoon, of the First Precinct, was the first to arrive, and again separated the men, and his appearance gave promise for a moment of ending the fight. The officer told them that they must desist or he would be obliged to arrest them. They agreed to stop fighting, but more angry words were soon exchanged, and more blows followed, and the officer placed both under arrest. There were many friends of both men present during the quarrel taking part with one or the other, and many blows were struck by these partisans.

The news of the quarrel spread quickly in the lower part of the city, and even before the arrest of Fox and Hogan a large crowd had gathered outside of the hotel and followed the officers and prisoners from there to the New Street Station House. All the way there was a war of words between the combatants, and they made frequent attempts to strike one another, but were prevented by Officer Muldoon.

At the station the two prisoners made counter charges of assault and battery, and attempted to renew hostilities. Senator Hogan spat in Fox's face, and under a mistaken impression the latter accused Dr. Shine of this, and asked for his arrest also, but the sergeant at the desk refused to consider the charge. At the same time Mr. Fox accused Dr. Shine of carrying oncealed weapons, remarking that he was known as a battery," but no weapons were found upon Dr. Shine's person. The two arrests recorded upon the station house "blotter" as follows: Name, Edward Hogan; age, forty three; color, white where born-United States; occupation, State Senator; exidence, 17 State-st.; charge, assault and battery. Name, John Fex; age, forty-two; color, white; where bern-United States; occupation, none; residence Everett House; charge, assault and battery.

JUDGE BIXBY OPENS COURT. The prisoners were placed in separate rooms, to which their friends were freely admitted, but both Hogan and Fox were so excited that neither was then able to tell any connected story of the occurrence. Word was sent immediately to Judge Bixby, and he consented to open court at the Tombs at 90'clock last evening, to hear cases. The Warden's Office was used as a court-room, and despite the efforts of the deputy to keep people out there was a number of persons present when Judge Bixby took up the cases. Mr. Fox sat in a chair at the left of the Judge, and Schator Hogan stood aside him. Neither in appearance gave evidence of any desperate fighting. A piece of piaster over the left eye of Mr. Fox, some scratches on his face, and the battered condition of his silk hat, were the only traces of the battle which he showed. In the

his face, and the battered condition of his silk hat, were the only traces of the battle which he showed. In the case of Senator Hogan the only visible mark of blows was an abrasion upon the bridge of his nose.

At the direction of Judge Bixby, Officer Muldoon briefly told his story. He had been called to stop the quarrel in the Sterens House. He separated the men, and threatened to arrest both if the quarrel was kept up. But as they separated, another blow was struck, and he then made the arrest. In making his complaint against Senator Hogan, Mr. Fox said that he was standing upon the steps of the Stevens House when Hogan and Dr. Same came up. Words passed between them, and Hogan called nime verything criminal in the language, knowing it to be nature. He then told Hogan said that if he wanted anything to do with him, to come inside, and they would settle it forever. He (Fox) then went in and sat down in the saloon, and had only been there live or six minutes when a friend came running in there, whom Hogan and Snime had assuited simply because he was a friend of his. He then went out to meet them, and an assault was made upon him. "He lan't physically able to take hold of ne," continued Mr. Fox, "and he knows it, but under the circumstances I will make a caarge against him. Beyond this," he continued. "I make a charge of felonious assault against that man," pointing to Dr. Saine, who was looking tarough the prison fence, "he was with this fellow, and in the excitement cut me over the eye with a penkutic." "Well, I will not all three of you," sand Jauge Bixby, "You want to leave the city, Senator, I believe; so I will adjourn the cases until another day. Have you anything to say, or any complaint to make against Mr. Fox i" "No," said Judge Bixby.

"You want to leave the city, Senator, I believe; so I will adjourn the cases until another day. Have you anything to say, or any complaint to make against Mr. Fox i" "No," said Judge Bixby.

"You want to leave the city, Senator, I believe; so I will adjourn the cases u

nizance!"
"And why not!" inquired Judge Blxby. "You can

"And why not?" inquired Judge Bixby. "You can be here Saturday afternoon, can you not, Senator i?"
"That I cannot positively answer," was the Teeply. "I may be demained by business, but there can be no doubt of my answering this charge."
"But I want both placed under bonds," said Mr. Fox. "and there can be no ruling against this."
There was some further talk, and then Judge Bixby went to the inner desk of the Warden, and drew up formal complaints against Senator Hogan and Dr. Saine, which were sworn to by Fox. During this time many friends of both Fox and Hogan had obtained entrance to the effice, among them Judge Callanan, Congressman Muffer, Colonel Michael Murphy, ex-Alderman Foley, John Ryan, and others, and the discussion of the matter was a very excited one. Dr. Saine appeared to be especially full of wrath. Mr. Fox sat in a chair by the side of Judge Bixby, nervously handling a small penkille while making his complaints, and near him were the two accused men.

"You needn't stick out your tongue at me," cried Fox to Dr. Shine, "you see you have come to the wrong tree this time."
"And you needn't sit there with so many airs," re-

this time."
"And you needn't sit there with so many airs," replied Dr. Shine. "I didn't steal seven or eight hundred

"And you needn't sit there with so many airs," re-plied Dr.Shine. "I didn't steal seven or eight hundred thousand dollars from the City Treasury." Judge Bixby said they must remember they were in court, and for a few minutes quiet prevailed. Then Dr. Shine made some more uncomplimenary remarks, and Fox raised himself in his chair, and said: "Now leave me alone, or I'il pin you to the wall with this kuife." kuife."
"No, you won't," said Senator Hogan, and he and tir.
Shine approached Mr. Fox, when Judge Bixby called ir

"No, you won't," said Schator Rogan, and he had by Shine approached Mr. Fox, when Judge Bixby called in the officers, and all were compelled to stand back. "Piense remember you are in court, gentlemen," said Judge Bixby, "and you," addressing Hogan and Shine. "must arrange for your bonds."

Ampie bail was ready. Senator Hogan was held in \$500, on the charge of assault and battery, and Drs Shine in \$1,000, on the charge of reionious assault. Deunis Hogan, of No. 113 Cedarst. and William Johnston, of Washington Hegints, offered themselves as bondsmen and were accepted. Judge Bixby then set the examination down for next Saturday afternoon, previous to which Senator Hogan said that he should prefer complaints against those who had made assaults upon him. gan said that he should prefer companies against choose who had made assaults upon him.

Mr. Fox was the first to leave the Tombs, and was followed soon afterward by Judge Bixby, Mr. Johnston and Senator Hogan in a carriage, Mr. Hogan, it was understood, hurrying to catch the late train for Albany.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the Past 24 hours.

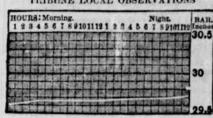
WASHINGTON, April 30, 1 a. m .- The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic States and depressions are central in Pennsylvania and in the castern portion of the Gulf of Mexico. Northwest winds, fog and light rains continue on the New-England Coast. Southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather prevail in the Middle and Southern States.

Indications. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, and Middle Atlan-

tic States, variable and southwesterly winds, warmer, clear weather and rising barometer.

For New-England, easierly winds, rising barometer, cooler, cloudy weather, with light rains or fog.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram shows the harometrical variations in this city by tentor of nobes. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 54 hours receding midnight. The irregular white line represents the socilations of the mercury during those hours.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 30, 1 a. m .- The air-pressure

vesterday was very uniform, though the sky was at times nearly clear and at other times wholly clouded. The temperature rose considerably, for a short period, during the afternoon sunshine. The moisture of the air is still in excess.

Partly cloudy weather with clearing intervals and little change of temperature may be expected in this city and vicinity for two days, and occasional rains pronot improbable to-morrow.

LATEST SHIP NEWS. FOREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, April 20,—The steamship Gracia (Span.), Capt, Frezuma, from Baltimore April 14 for Liverpool, has arrived The steamship Hindeo (Br.), from New-York April 13 for Hull, has arrived there.

"Waiting at the River."

As the Irishman stood waiting at the river for it to run by in order that he night cross over, so people wait when suffice gwith constipation, forgelful that he cause is torpid lizer and dyspepsie, and that it never cures steelf but must be overcome by some gentle yet positive cathartic. No medicine or combination of medicine sy et discovered give such prompt and permanent relief as Dr. Pierce's Piezaant Purgative Pediets.

PINE APPLE, Wilcox Co., Ala.

Dr. Pirrece. Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I was sickly from youth up, for seven vests life was a burden, my food would not disest, and my liver was expected by the property of t

MARRIED.

SCHROEDER—EATON—On Tuesday, April 23, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, Long Branch, N. J., by the Rev. Elliott D. Tomkins, John E. Schroeder, of Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J., to Zlipha A., eldest daughter of William S. Eaton, esq. SNIVELY—CROSBY—In Albany, N. Y., April 25, 1878, by the Rev. W. A. Snively, D. D., the Rev. T. A. Snively, of Quincy, Mass., to Eliza M., youngest daughter of the late Clarkson Floyd Crosby, of Watervillet.

All Notices of Marriages must be indersed with full ome and address.

DIED.

BALDWIN-At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 28, 1878, Chadotte Crane, widow of David J. Baldwin, in the 83d Chatlotte Crane, widow of David J. Baldwin, in the Sad year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 219 Orangest., Newark, N.J., on Wednesday, May I, at 2 p. m. Interment at Mount Piessant Cemetery.

BROWN—On the 25th of February last, at the Belgian Lega-tion, London, Great Britain, Mary Jargaretta, Livingston, changhter of the late John R. Livingston, and widew of Lowndes Brown, of Charleston, S. C., in the 78th year of her

CONDE-At his residence, Oswego, N. Y., Sunday, April 28, 1878, Henry S. Conde, in the 69th year of his age.
CORTELYOU-April 28, 1878, John W. Cortelyou, of South Orange, N. J. Orange, N. J. Funeral services at M. E. Church of South Orange, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, May 1.

CUMBERSON-In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, April 28, Mrs. Margaret Skillman Cumberson, aged 101 years, 5 Mrs. Margaret campon and the function of the function 19 days. The friends of the family are invited to attend the function for residence of her son-in-law, William Evana, No. 12 Schermerhorn-st., on Tuesday, April 30, at 3 o'clock.

Schermerhorn-st., on Tuesday, April 30, at 3 o'clock.

DARLING—At Madison, Wis., Friday, April 26, Leander Darling, in the 59th year of his age.
Fenneral will take place from his late residence, 59 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday, May 1, at 11 o'clock.
Relatives and friends, also members of the New-York Produce Exchange, are respectfully invited to attend. It is recuested that no flowers be sent.

DOOLITTILE—April 29, of anoplexy, Edwin A. Doolittle, in the 70th year of his age, counsellor at law, of New-York, formerly of Albasy.

Funeral from his late residence, 103 Summit-ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J., at 230 b. m., Wednesday, May 1.

Albany papers please copy.

Ablany papers please copy.

FERGUSON—On Monday, April 29, Elizabeth Ann Ferguson, aged 85 years.

Relatives and triends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 345 West 25th-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 1 o'clock.

MACKAY—At New-Brunswick, N. J., April 26, Anna Matika, Nevins, widow of the late George Mackay, and the services, to which freinds are invited, will be held at the house of Protessor Demarcet, at New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, April 30, at 3 o'clock p. m., and at Christ Church at 3:45 p. lb.

at 3:45 p. ni. Train leaves New-York at 1 p. m. NICHOLS-April 28, 1873, William E. Nichols, aged 71 years, at the Union Square Hotel. Burnel will take place at his home, East Haddam, Conn., April at 2 p. m. ives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. SATTERLEE-On Monday, April 29, Edward Satterlee, to

2-th inst, of heart disease, Annula B, wife of the Rev. T.
H, smith, of the Newark M, E, Conterence,
Funeral services at the Westfield M, E, Church, Wednesday,
May I, at 10 a, m., and at the "cost dis M. E. Church, the
same day, at 3 p. m.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
New Jersey papers please copy.

D. Taylor.

VALENTINE—At his residence in Brooklyn, on seventh day, fourth month, 27th, Stephen Velentine, in his 82d year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his functal from Friends' Meeting house, on Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on third day, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock p. in., without further invitation. VANDERVEER-On Sunday, April 28 at Easton, Penn., the Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D.

Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D. Funeral services at Enston, Penn., on Thursday, May 2, at 2 O'CIOCA P. III.
VANDERVEER-On Sunday, April 28, at Easton, Penn., the
Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., aged 78 years.
Funeral at Easton, Penn., Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Funeral at Easton, Penn., Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock n. m-WAGSTAFF-Suddenly, at his residence, Tablulab, West Iship, L. I., on Friday, April 26, Dr. Affred Wagstag, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the funeral at 81, Mark's Church, 25 aye, and 10th 81, on Tuesday, the 30th lust, at 10:30 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers he sent.

YOUNG-At 81, Pan'l's School, Concerd, N. H., on April 26, 1878, Edward Mason Young, eldest son of Mason and Louise Huribut Young, of New-York, in the 15th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at 81, James's Church, New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, April 30, at 2 o'clock.

The interment will take place at Greenwood.

Special Notices.

Advertisements intended for the next issue of THE

George A. Leavitt & Co., Auctioneers.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING. At the Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts. ART SALE!

OIL PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, AND ENGRAV.
INGS CONSIGNED BY PRIVATE PARTIES TO BE
SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION THIS (TUESDAY)
AND ADVANCES.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, At Gilaton Hall, now on exhibition. At Clinton Hall, now on exhibition,
LARGE COLLECTION OF BOOKS FROM PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STANDARD, FINE ART, AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

TRATED BOOKS.

Allison's History of Europe-20 vols.—Cooper's Novels-32 vols., and the proof vignetice, folio—books illustrated by the late George Cruikshank—Holbedn's Portraits, folio—Perks and Promenades of Paris, elegandly illustrated, 3 vols.—atias, folio, a collection of 500 Portraits—the complete writings of DICKENS, SCOTT, SHAKESPEARE, IRVING, COOPER, WASHINGTON, PRESCOTT, HALLAM, DE QUINCEY, JOHN ADAMS, &c., &c.

Also,

JOHN ADAMS, &c., &c.

Also,
Encyclopædias, Johnson's, Chambers's, Americana, &c., &c.,
works on Angling, Medicine, Architecture, Natural History,
&c., &c. An excellent opportunity to purchase good and destrable books for one's library at low prices.

Moths.—While moving have your furniture, carpets, bedding, and Winter clothing made clean as new by NAPHTHA RENOVATING WORKS, office, 30 East 14th-st. Nervous Exhaustion. - A medical ossay comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New of becurres delivered at Kahu's Museum of Anatomy, New-York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing in-disputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear avanejas of the impediments to marriage and the treatment of increases and physical debitty, being the result of 20 years' ex-perience. By mail, 25c, currency, or postage stamps. Address Secretary, KAHN's Museum, 688 Broadway, New-York.

perience. By mail. 25c. currency, or postage stamps. Audress Secretary, KAHN'S Muscum, Oss Broadway, New York.

Post Dffice Voltes.—The foreign mails for the week ending SATURDAY, May 4, 1873, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 1 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Sevenia, in MyEDNESDAY, at 1 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Sevenia, via Queenstown; on WEDNESDAY, at 1 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Sevenia, via Commented by this steamer must be specially affectsed; and at 233 p. m., for France direct by steamship Ville de Paris, via Havre; on THURSDAY, at 12 m., for Germany, de., by steamship Suevia, via Plymouth, therbourg and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 1 p. m., for Europe, by steamship Resulting and Green, by steamship Ville direct, by steamship Ville of Seveniand Breunen (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamship City of Berlin, via Queenstown (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for Europe, by steamship City of Section of the S

Pest Office, New-York, April 27, 1878. Postmaster. The Society of Decorative Art, No. 4 East 20th at., WILL REMOVE,

To No. 34 East 19th-st. Two Studies to let to women artists, at a reduced rate, ut til October 1. Apply at 7 East 15th st., Young Women Christian Association.